

THE POCOHONTAS TIMES

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CALVIN W. PRICE, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1920.

Prohibition raises its hydrant head in this campaign. Word comes from various directions that certain thirsty souls hope to get beer back on the menu. It is what they call 2.75 beer which cheers but does not inebriate. We had said in our haste that 2.75 beer does inebriate but since that time it has been demonstrated to us by sound reasoning that went into the ears, that this opinion should be revised and modified and made to read that it inebriates those who have the capacity to hold a considerable quantity. As a matter of fairness it should now be stated that to those who are not so hollow that 2.75 beer is harmless and a healthy thirst quencher. With this light on the question, if beer does come back, it behoves the careful man to get his content measured and ascertain how much he can consume without deleterious effects and portion himself in the drinking of beer. And be sure that he does not lose his notch stick.

The dry amendment having been adopted by practically all the states, Congress passed a law to put the amendment into effect as it was in duty bound to do, but many of the men in the street and gutter claim that they were intemperate in the legislation and included belly-wash in the measure when they should have been more considerate of the German national drink. Come not between the German and his beer. Ceres wandering over the earth in search of her daughter taught men to make beer, and this is the first time that it has been universally banned in a nation. The Volstead bill was vetoed by the President and it went back to Congress who passed it over the veto. The beer makers took the act to the Supreme Court and that court held that Congress had the power to include beer in its drastic terms, and it put it up to the people to either obey the law or change it.

Harding voted for the Volstead act but so far as we have followed him in his account of himself he has not boasted of the performance. From far and near we hear that the beer drinkers hold this against him but so far we have not seen any Democratic editorial opinion which reprobates him for his prohibition vote. And they whisper around that Cox will get the votes of millions of beer drinkers as a sort of unearned increment because Harding voted for the Volstead act. It reminds us of the time that the laborers were all shouting for Roosevelt, because they said that if he was elected they would get a dollar a day for their work without trouble. It used to make us so wild not to be able to argue effectively against the full dinner pail slogan, for no one can demonstrate future events. Cox is the only Governor of Ohio who ever controlled saloons and forced Sunday closing, and to do it had to shake hands with old man trouble. But he never hesitated. This was a strong positive force in behalf of temperance and as compared to the pale party vote of Harding on a party bill, it is a mountain to a mole hill. But the beer users make a distinction there that is unusually discriminating. Cox enforced a law as he was in duty bound to do. Harding passed a law that had obnoxious details and they held him responsible.

The Supreme Court drove the truth home. It said that Congress was responsible and if the people did not like it, to elect a Congress that would change the law.

Both the great parties left the subject alone, and both parties yearn with a mighty yearning for the thirsty vote. What is the lesson that is to be learned by the politicians? It is never to nominate a member of Congress for president or any other man with a past.

In 1858, Abraham Lincoln had debates with Stephen A. Douglas in Illinois. It led up to the contest in 1860 when Lincoln defeated Douglass for president, both from the same state. In the famous first debate Douglass said of Lincoln that he had known him all his life and could remember when Lincoln could beat any of the boys wrestling, or running a foot race, in pitching horse-shoes, or tossing a copper; could ruin more liquor than all of the boys in the town together, and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse race or fist-fight excited the admiration and won the praise of everybody that was present and participated.

And it was on this bad eminence that Douglass tried to place Lincoln. Then Douglass grew subtle in his charges. He referred to Lincoln as a grocery-keeper in the town of Salem. As we interpret this charge it was the same as if he was charged today with keeping a saloon.

Lincoln evidently knew exactly what he was hinting at for when he rose to reply Lincoln said: "The judge is woefully at fault about his early friend Lincoln being a grocery-keeper." I do not know that it would be a great sin if he had been; but he is mistaken. Lincoln never kept a grocery anywhere in the world. It is true that Lincoln did work the latter part of one winter in a little still house up at the head of a hollow."

The student of history will ask himself if the man Lincoln thus shamed by being forced to admit that he had distilled intoxicating liquor hid his diminished head and was forced out of public life? Not at all. Each year adds new lustre to his name and he at least is immortal.

A man who is a man is relied upon by all conditions and all classes.

It does much to restore our faith in the Republican party to see that they have nominated our old time friend Frank Lively for the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State. Hon. Geo. W. McClintic arose in the State Convention and named him and if

anybody knows judicial timber that lawyer does. Ten matriculated and there were eminent names among them. Chas E. Hogg, by far the most famous West Virginian law writer; F. O. Blue, a lawyer with a national reputation; Chas. E. Carrigan, honest and upright, an old University school-mate; of ours; J. O. Henson, regular wizard of a lawyer from the Eastern Pan Handle; Tracy Jeffords, one of the substantial practitioners of West Virginia, and others were in the field. Frank Lively has kept the even tenor of his way all these years and is the kind of a man that makes life endurable. The kind of a man that does his work and sleeps with his fathers unrewarded. But in this case he has received the highest honor that it is possible to extend to an earnest lawyer and we congratulate him and the State of West Virginia.

The Democrats held their State Convention at Wheeling last Saturday. Col. Watson presided. Koontz opened his campaign for the governorship. And Cox spoke to the convention. Cox explained to them that there was some unfinished business for the nation to take up after the election in regard to the great war in Europe. He intimated that it would have been finished long ago if it had not been for an intrigue in the Senate and that he intended not only to bring about the peace that the country is entitled to for having won this war, but to take steps to prevent future wars.

Presidential electors nominated were: C. L. Shaver, L. E. Tierney, J. W. Newman, Luther Carkscadon, S. W. Langitt, S. H. Bowman, H. P. Bean, and J. S. Thurmond.

For Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Hon. L. C. Somerville of Point Pleasant, was nominated. Mr. Somerville is an able lawyer and highly esteemed throughout the state. He was born in 1863, and commenced the practice of law in 1888. He is in every way fitted for the bench.

The meeting was harmonious and hopeful. But after Cox had met with the militant democracy of the State and passed the time of day, he went down to the river where he met about fifteen thousand of the kind that is going to elect him, and he spoke to them there and was well received by them.

Hon. Fred Ruckman of Mill Point, brought us a piece of rock the other day that we prize very highly. It is about two inches thick and has a surface measure of four by six inches and it is a fragment from the crust of the earth. On the one side it is moulded in a curious way to show 76 holes arranged in a lattice so that they appear in rows from any angle from which they are observed. The holes are slanting and each one shows the trace of a filament all lying in the same direction. It is a fine specimen of the numerous whistlers.

To those who are not satisfied with the reading of this riddle by us we would say that if any such will send us a postal card with his objections set forth, we will read the card and thoughtfully file it away.

But when we say that the perfect cast is sacred to the memory of an ancient clathrate radiolarian protozoan, we feel sure that opposition to our theory will die away so far as the great mass of the reading public is concerned and they will let it go at that. We know our West Virginia, and know that it will be hard to get up an argument about any phase of the life on the planet over a million years ago.

As we picture the hero of this artless tale, who will hereinafter be referred to as Rad for convenience, he was shaped like the common or ordinary berry pie. He had no legs, arms, tail, eyes, ears, hands, feet or nose. He could not move. He lay on the bottom of the sea. On his top side he was latticed with perforations like the top of the pie. The careful cook cuts these little orifices in the top crust of the pie to keep it from exploding and blowing the stove up as though with a bomb. But Rad had to have these windows to his soul for without them he could not have lived. From each of the orifices there was a slender filament that was like a spine or bristle and these waved in the water and made Rad look like he needed a hair tonic or a shave. One or the other. But as the water washed over Rad the filaments and orifices took from it the food that was needed.

The outside of Rad was a membranous shell or skin and inside he was something not much more substantial than slime. And so he lay and grew and knew not that in the course of ages that his descendants would improve until they produced a rip roaring descendant that would be called man with curving enough to trace back every step between the day of Rad and the day of the Radicals.

One day as Rad lay peacefully extracting his daily portion from the sea waves, there came a disturbance and a wave of mud rolled over the place and covered Rad up and flattened him out on the bed rock. And his time had come. But Rad was turned into stone and in the ages that ensued the mud was gradually washed away and Rad was uncovered and was to be recognized by the lattice like holes and the sign of the mark of each little filament of bristle each laying the same way marking the course of the wave of mud that went over him, and they are plain to be seen even unto this day.

Some more ages went by and the great deep was broken up, and the mountains arose as the earth crust wrinkled. When the earth movement was over, the bottom of the sea was turned into mountains and manure went to work to form them for higher grades of life. The piece of rock which was Rad was broken off, washed down a torrent, picked up by a descendant and is now on the desk of another descendant who believes that Rad was a good Rad but very stupid.

And this is the story of Rad.

It will be remembered that the famous murder trial of George Maltich, a Croton, took place at the June

Term of the Circuit Court, and it was a case that attracted wide attention because it concerned the killing of a man whose body was found in the woods on Cranberry in 1919. That year a number of bodies were found in the wilderness bearing marks of violence and great concern was felt by the public in this section of the state over these mysterious murders.

The defendant Maltich was a man of a very low order of intelligence and the usual difficulties arose that always occur when an American court and jury has to deal with foreigners. He was defended with considerable vigor by three members of the bar each one of whom had had more than a quarter of a century active experience in the practice of law. The trial court was particularly anxious that nothing be taken for granted as to the charges against the jukies defendant. The case had been matured against this defendant by one of the largest lumber corporations in the country and special prosecutors appeared and conducted the trial.

Among several of the points of defense was that the body found in the woods was not that of the missing man John Moslo, who was last seen in company of the prisoner. One of the most damning bits of evidence was a scrap of paper found by the body on which was written the following name and address: "Franceska Bronis, 1167 Norwood Rd., Cleveland, O." A witness appeared, an intelligent Austrian who qualified also as an interpreter. His evidence was to the effect that the name on the paper was the name of a sister of John Moslo, and by a strange coincidence, he the witness had been with Moslo a short time before he disappeared, and that he had seen Moslo write that name on that piece of paper in his presence, and that evidence could not be shaken.

There was no time during the trial to investigate this point of evidence and the trial resulted in a verdict of guilty and the unfortunate defendant was sentenced to serve for life in the penitentiary.

A. P. EDGAR, Trustee.

After the trial, counsel for the prisoner wrote to Mr. S. S. Saftold, a prominent citizen of Cleveland. Mr. Saftold spends his summers in this county and is widely known here. By birth he is an Alabamian and comes from a long line of lawyers and judges. He took an interest in the matter and hunted up the woman whose name was on the paper and she told him that she had a brother who had worked in the woods in West Virginia, in the Richwood country, but that brother had come from there and was now alive and well in the old country. She further said that his name was not Moslo. The investigation will be carried further and it should hereafter appear that Moslo is alive something will be done for the relief of the convicted man.

Cloverlick Farm

for Sale

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered at the June Term 1920 in a chancery cause there pending of Mozel Dorr Guardian vs. C. P. Dorr Jr. et al as the undersigned Guardian of the Infant children of the late Chas. P. Dorr will on WEDNESDAY, September 1st, 1920 in the town of Marlinton, West Virginia, at the front door of the Court House of said county, at one o'clock P. M. offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder the grazing farm in said county known as the Clover Lick Farm of the said Chas. P. Dorr, lying near Clover Lick in said county, and containing by recent survey 1,886.7 acres.

As much as the property would probably sell for more if made accessible to bidders with smaller amounts the farm has been divided into three tracts, Tract "A" containing 288 acres and being the upper end of the said farm. Tract "B" containing 790.7 acres and being the middle of said farm; and Tract "C" containing 808 acres and being the lower end of said farm. Either one of these tracts or parcels would make a magnificent grazing farm, and the middle tract having a good residence and farm buildings would make a fine home for any one.

The farm will be offered first in the three parcels and then as a whole and the most advantageous sale will be the one preferred to court. Possession of farm will be given March 1, 1921. The widow is to take her dower out of the funds arising from the sale, and the farm is offered free from widows dower and any other liens, encumbrances, claims or demands of any kind.

The terms of sale, One Third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, taking from the purchaser bonds good security bearing six per cent interest, interest payable annually on deferred payments, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

Plots of the farm and the subdivisions thereof are on file in the Clerks Office with the papers in the suit, and also in the office of Guardians counsel, Wm. A. Bratton in Marlinton.

This is the chance of a life time. Not more than once in a generation is a farm like this offered for sale in the open market. The old Jacob Warwick Clover Lick Farm, has been celebrated for nearly a century. A few hours inspection will show the point of beginning.

And the place of voting in this precinct shall be at Blackhurst's store building in east Cass.

And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish a copy of this order for one month in the Pocahontas Times and the Marlinton Journal, two papers of opposite politics published in this county, and to post copies thereof as required by Section 6, of Chapter 3 of the Code.

S. L. BROWN,
Clerk.

A copy Teste:

Nursing
Young ladies desiring to take up training for nurses please communicate with Irene M. Thompson, R. N., Elkins, W. Va. Applicants also received for the Allegheny Heights Hospital, Davis, W. Va.

Notice of Trustees Sale

Acting pursuant to authority vested in me by virtue of a certain deed of trust, executed by L. S. Cochran, to me as trustee, for the Bank of Hillsboro, a corporation, bearing date the 6th day of November 1915, and on record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia in Trust Deed Book No. 9, at page 283; to secure a note of \$4,000.00, bearing date as of the same day and payable four months after date to said Bank of Hillsboro, the same having been reduced to \$3,736.00 as of the 6th day of July 1920; and default having been made in the payment of said note, and having been requested so to do by the said Bank of Hillsboro, I will, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September 1920, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Pocahontas County, in the town of Marlinton, West Virginia, proceed to sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, the following real estate, to-wit:

Those certain lots, tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Marlinton, West Virginia, and known and designated on the proper plat of said town, as Lots Nos. 13, 14, and 15, in Block No. 34, and being the same lots that were conveyed to the said L. S. Cochran by Andrew Price, Trustee, by deed bearing date the 24th day of March, 1914, and of record in Deed Book No. 30, page 358.

These lots have upon them a large concrete building, now used as a garage, and a one story frame building, used as a dwelling and barber shop.

Terms of sale, CASH on day of sale.

Given under my hand this the 2nd day of August, 1920.

A. P. EDGAR, Trustee.

At a Special Session of the County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof, on the 31st day of July, 1920.

It appearing to the Court that the public convenience and public good require that Voting Precinct No. 4, of the Greenbank District of this County, be divided and made into two precincts, there having been more than two hundred and fifty electors in said precinct at the last general election; and it further appearing to the Court that the public convenience and public good require that a part of the territory now embraced in voting Precinct No. 7, of said district, be included in Precinct No. 4, as herein after arranged.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the lines of voting Precinct No. 4, of this County, be and are hereby changed as follows, to-wit:

PRECINCT NO. 4,

Beginning at a point on the Randolph County line, where the Shaver's Fork of Cheat River crosses the same, thence up the said Shaver's Fork of Cheat River to the head thereof, thence to the head of the west fork of Trout Run, thence down Trout Run, so as to include a part of the territory heretofore embraced in Precinct No. 7, but leaving T. R. Beverage in voting Precinct No. 7, to the C. and O. Railroad, thence west with the C. & O. Railroad to the Railroad "Y" below Cass, thence with the Railroad "Y" to the County Road, thence continuing in a westerly direction, with the County Road to the first ford of Cold Run, thence parallel with the C. & O. Railroad track, where the line between the precincts No. 4, and No. 7, crosses the same, thence with the line of precinct No. 4, west with the C. & O. Railroad track, to the railroad "Y" below Cass, thence with the railroad "Y" to the County road, thence with the county road to the first ford of Cold Run, thence parallel with the C. & O. railway to the Moses Spring Run, on the line of the Edray District; thence in an easterly direction with the line of the said district to the line of precinct No. 3, as heretofore established, thence with the line of precinct No. 3, in a north-easterly direction to the line of precinct No. 2, heretofore established, thence with the line of precinct No. 2, to the line of precinct No. 7, thence with the line of precinct No. 7, in a westerly direction to the point of beginning.

And the place of voting in this precinct shall be at Blackhurst's store building in east Cass.

And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish a copy of this order for one month in the Pocahontas Times and the Marlinton Journal, two papers of opposite politics published in this county, and to post copies thereof as required by Section 6, of Chapter 3 of the Code.

S. L. BROWN,
Clerk.

A copy Teste:

W. A. BRATTON,
Attorney-at-Law
Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

F. R. RAYMOND HILL,
Attorney-at-Law
Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Greenbank counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

L. M. MCNEIL,
Attorney-at-Law
Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

P. T. WARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Marlinton, W. Va.

J. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. C. BARLOW,
Veterinarian and Dentist
Onoto, W. Va.

R. S. JORDAN,
CABINET MAKER
Old Furniture Bought, Repair work and mission furniture.

DR. M. N. McKEE,
DENTIST
Camden Ave. Marlinton, W. Va.

M. C. SMITH,
Veterinarian
Hills